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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT

INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO.

619361

COUNTRY East Germany

DATE DISTR. 13 May 1954

SUBJECT Funkamt Beelitz

NO. OF PAGES 2

PLACE
ACQUIRED

NO. OF ENCLS.

DATE OF
INFO.SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

25X1

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1. The Postal and Telecommunications Ministry ordered that a radio monitoring office be installed at Schoenefeld near Beelitz. The office was to be equipped with an omnidirectional antenna. The building earmarked for use by the monitoring agency had been used for radio monitoring purposes prior to 1945. In November 1953, the then occupants of the building were informed that they would have to vacate the rooms in the near future.
2. According to a decree of the Main Administration of Broadcasting, 16 amateur radio installations were permitted to operate in August 1953. Prior to early December, Funkamt (radio office) Beelitz could only make spot checks on radio amateur operations. However, on 7 December 1953, the Postal and Telecommunications Ministry issued an order to the effect that amateur transmitters operating on the 20, 40, and 80 m. bands be monitored thoroughly. Each violation of existing regulations would have to be reported without delay to the Main Administration of Broadcasting. In mid-December, Funkamt Beelitz was ordered carefully to check all transmissions by amateur operator Wolfgang Rach from Schwerin, who used the call signal DM 2 - ABB.
3. In mid-1953, the transmissions of Radio Moscow which used a frequency of 173 kc/s were considerably disturbed by an American transmitter using the same frequency. The Soviet radio engineers attached to Funkamt Beelitz tried to determine the location of the jamming transmitter. In the second half of August 1953, they travelled for several days through East Germany by truck. This truck was a set of an undetermined type which was fitted with a loop antenna with a diameter of about 40 cm. The American jamming transmitter was logged at Hof. The commercial transmitter controlled by Funkamt Koenigswusterhausen was subsequently assigned the mission to jam the radio installation operating from Hof.
4. From talks with the Soviet engineers at Funkamt Beelitz, the Soviets were greatly interested in the transmissions of Radio Rias. Particular interest in the frequency of 786. In October, they made efforts to log the pinpoint location of the Rias transmitter. They used trucks which mounted a measuring receiver used as a DF set. The location of the new Rias transmitter close to that of the
5. The manager of Funkamt Beelitz and his deputy were ordered to in what districts of the GDR the transmissions of Radio Rias could be clearly heard. The jamming operations by the transmitter in Bernburg. It was determined that the trans-

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missions of Radio Rias could be heard well only in the Senftenberg area.

6. In early November, construction work on antenna systems was being done at Funkamt Beelitz. A total of 28 new masts for rhombic aerials were being set up. Construction workers told that they would have to build a radio tower at Zehlendorf near Oranienburg after completion of their work at Beelitz. [redacted] the most powerful transmitter of the GDR, which was to have an output of 1,000 kW, was to be erected at Zehlendorf. 25X1
7. In November, the officials of Funkamt Beelitz were [redacted] officially informed that a new Funkamt was scheduled to be built in the vicinity of [redacted] Berlin. The new Funkamt, which was scheduled to be completed in the first half of 1954, was to be housed in a building which was previously used by a German Army radio installation. The new Funkamt was to be assigned the same mission as Funkamt Beelitz.
8. About mid-October, three new radio telegraphic transmitters were put in operation at Funkamt Koenigsusterhausen. In early December, information on call signals and frequencies used by new transmitters in Peking and Budapest was transmitted to Funkamt Beelitz.
- [redacted]

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